



No One Knows What Causes Breast Cancer Factors not in our control:

* 80% are in women over 50.

* A few women do have an inherited gene.

* Simply being a woman





- •From 1994 to 2006
 Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer
 Early Detection Program
 (FBCCEDP) has provided 51,157
 women with 74,595 mammograms
 and 47,642 Pap tests. During the
 2005-2006 program year over
 10,000 women were screened
 through the program.
- •As of December 31st, 2006 926 women screened through this program have been diagnosed with breast cancer; 31 with invasive cervical cancer and 344 with precancerous lesions conditions

FBCCEDP Eligibility Requirements

•Women age 50-64

•Low Income (200% or less of Federal Poverty Level)

No insurance that covers screening exams

If a women has a history of breast cancer, regardless of age, she can enter the program for her annual screening.

Services Provided Through FBCCEDP

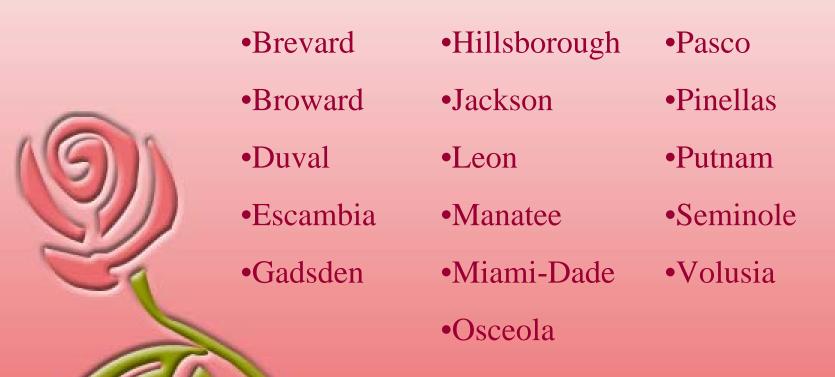
- •Breast and cervical cancer screening exams
- •Diagnostic exams are provided as necessary, contingent upon available funds
- •Treatment paid for by Medicaid for eligible women
 - •Case management
 - •Public Education/Outreach
 - Professional Education
 - Data Collection/Analysis

How to reach the FBCCEDP

Call (800) 451-2229 to locate site nearest you



All <u>67 counties</u> may access the FBCCEDP through the 16 lead sites that implement the program:



*Studies have shown a connection between increased alcohol consumption and increased breast cancer risk.

*The use of hormones has been shown to increase your risk.

* Certain breasts changes increase your risk

*Being overweight after menopause has been discussed in studies as increasing risk.

Clinical Breast Exam

•Is an exam of the breast and surrounding area.

•Is able to find lumps in the breast.

•The doctor or nurse will feel the breasts and surrounding areas in a specific pattern.

•This type of exam can find any change in color or feel of the skin on or near the breast that could possible be a type of breast cancer.



Mammogram

- •Is an x-ray of the breast.
- •Is able to detect a lump before it can be felt.
- •Women should begin to get mammograms beginning at AGE 40. (usually every 1 to two years. Women in a high risk category should ask their health care provider how often they should get a mammogram and when they should begin their mammograms. Often times women with a family history begin mammograms earlier.



Facts About Breast Cancer

• Most women who are diagnosed with Breast Cancer survive.

• When it is discovered in the early stages, patients have a 5 year survival rate of 98%.

• New treatment methods are promising



The most proven way to fight Breast Cancer is EARLY DETECTION

• Women who follow a recommended mammogram schedule.

• Have regular clinical breast exams.

• Women should report any breast changes to their health care provider.

MAXIMIZE chances of detecting Cancer at an early, treatable stage.

What you can expect during a Clinical Breast Exam

•You will be in a private room.

•You will be examined by a doctor or nurse.

•You may want someone else in the room with you (female staff, friend, or family member).



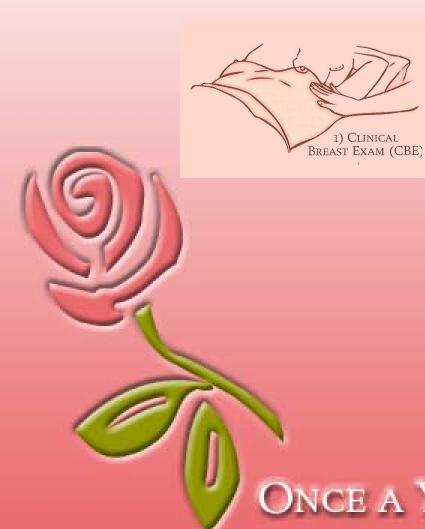
Symptoms that may indicate breast cancer:

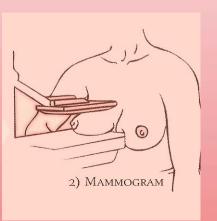
- *Lump or thickening in or near the breast or under
- *Change in the size or shape of the breast
- *Nipple discharge (other than milk)
- * Nipple turning inward; or

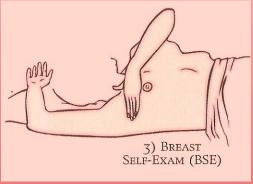


*Change in the color or feel of the skin on or near the bre

What Can You Do To Take Care of Your Breasts?



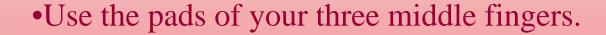




Breast Self-Exam

You may ask the doctor or nurse to teach you Breast Self-Exam which is very much like the Clinical Breast Exam the doctor or nurse just did.

You will be instructed on how to:



- •Use the vertical strip pattern.
- •Use the 3 Levels of Pressure.



The Key

Detecting any cancer at an early stage is the key to survival



You are the key!

We need you to spread the word about this program to:

- •Friends
- •Relatives
- •Church members
- People you work with